SATURDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1788. THE NUMBER 30.

New-York Weekly Museum.

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ASSIZE of BREAD,

Established in Common Council, Dec. 5, 1787.

A Loaf of inspected superfine Wheat Flour, to weigh Two Pounds Five Ounces, for Six-Pence.

A Loaf of Rye Flour, to weigh One Pound Twelve Ounces, for Three Pence.

An EXAMPLE of a GENEROUS HEART.

JULIUS CÆSAR, in the course of his wars, laid siege to a town in which were two men who had greatly distinguished themselves as his enemies, by giving him all the annoyance in their power. One of these men fearing the resentment of the conqueror, resolved to poison himself. The other thought he had better seek Cæsar's mercy. "For (said he to himself) perhaps he may pardon me; nothing worse than death can befall me; when that presents itself, I'll suffer it with courage; nevertheless, I'll do all that can be done (with honour) to avoid it." The two men having taken these different resolutions, the first asked his physician to give him a poison which should be strong enough to dispatch him, and yet not put him to much pain; and the second left the town, in order to seek the conqueror, whom having found, he threw himself at his feet, and told him, "that he came to put his life in his power." Cæsar, who had a great and generous soul, was moved with the confidence of this man, and answered him: "I am much obliged to you for having so good an opinion of me, as to believe me capable of pardoning you. You have hereby done me great service, for no circumstance of my life affords me so much pleasure as the opportunity of pardoning an enemy. You may be assured of my esteem, and expect my protection." Agreeably surprized at this discourse, the man immediately left Cæsar, and hasted to the town to endeavour to save his friend, if it was not now too late. He found him upon his bed, pale and like a man expiring. But [illegible] astonished at the account the other gave him [illegible] generosity, he was now filled with regret and distraction for having poisoned himself. His friend advised him to send for the physician, and order an antidote. This the languishing man would not consent to, saying, "he was too ill; that he felt himself going, and was sure he had not many minutes longer to live." However, out of compliance to his friend, he at last agreed to have the physician sent for, who had given him the poison; who, being come, was asked if he thought there was any remedy that could save the poor man's life? The Doctor burst into a fit of laughter, and said to the two friends, "Behold the force of imagination! It is the idea only of an approaching death that has reduced the gentleman to that situation; for knowing the goodness of Cæsar's heart, I could have laid all I was worth that he would pardon you both, and that you would be sorry if you [illegible] poison. For this reason, instead of giving you poison, I have made you take a pill of paper to satisfy you against fear. Rise then, for absolutely your illness is only in the imagination." In short, when the man came to understand that he had not taken poison, and that consequently his life was not in danger, he left his bed, and presently found himself quite well.

When this story came to Cæsar's ears, he could not help laughing, and rewarded the physician for the good opinion he had entertained of him.

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On the pleasure arising from one's knowing that he is beloved.

A STORY.

THE consciousness of being beloved, softens our chagrines, and enables the greatest part of mankind to support the misery of existence. The affections must be exercised on something; for not to love is to be miserable.

"Were I in a desert, says Sterne, I would find out wherewith in it to call forth my affections. If I could not do better, I would fasten them upon some sweet myrtle, or seek some melancholy cypress to conduct himself to. I would court their shade, and greet them kindly for their protection. I would cut my name upon them, and swear they were the loveliest trees throughout the desert, if their leaves withered, I would teach myself to mourn; and when they bloom rejoice with them." But a short story will illustrate their reasoning better than the most beautiful reflections.

A respectable character, after having long figured in the gay world at Paris, was at length compelled to live in an obscure retreat in that city; the victim of severe and unforeseen misfortunes. He was so indigent, that he subsisted only on an allowance from the Parish. Every week a quantity of bread was sent to him sufficient for his support; and yet, at length, he demanded more.—On this the curate sent for him,—He went.—"Do you live alone sir, said the curate?" With whom, sir," answered the unfortunate man, "Is it possible I should live? I am wretched. You see that I am, since I thus solicit charity, and am abandonad by all the world." "But sir," continued the curate, "if you live alone, why do you ask for more bread than is sufficient for yourself?" The other was quite disconcerted, and at last, with great reluctance, confessed that he had a dog. The curate did not drop the subject. He desired him to observe, that he was only the distributer of the bread that belonged to the poor, and it was absolutely necessary that he should dispose of his dog. "Ah! sir," exclaimed the poor man weeping, "and if I lose my dog, who is there then to love me?" The good pastor, melting into tears, took his purse, and giving it him, "take this sir," said he, "this is mine,—this I can give you."

THE STRIKING FATE of GUILT.

An EASTERN TALE.

THREE inhabitants of Balck, travelled together. They found a treasure, and they divided it equally amongst them. They continued their journey, and entertained each other with their different schemes of employing the riches they had so suddenly acquired. The provisions they had along with them were consumed; they therefore agreed that one of them should go to a town and buy some, and that the youngest should execute the commission. He accordingly went.

As he was upon the road, he said to himself, "Now indeed I am rich, but I should have been richer if I had been alone when the treasure was found.—These two men have carried off two thirds of my riches—Cannot I fall upon a way of recovering them? That I think may be very easy.—I have only to poison the provision which I am going to buy, and on my return to say that I have dined in town. My companions will eat without suspicion, and die. I have at present but one third of the treasure; I shall thus have the whole of it."

In the mean time the other two travellers conferred together in these terms: "We had little occasion for this young fellow's company at such a juncture. We have been obliged to give him a share of the treasure. His part of it would have increased ours, and we should have been truly rich.—He will [illegible] to us [illegible] poignards."

The youg man returned with the provisions. His companions assassinated him: they then eat and died, and none of the three enjoyed the treasure.

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THE DELINEATOR, NUMBER XIV.

"For I who made them, know their inward state;
No woman once well pleas'd can truly hate;
I gave them beauty to subdue the strong,
A mighty empire, but it lasts not long;
I gave them pride, to make mankind their slave,
But, in exchange, to men I flatt'ry gave;
Th' offending lover, when he lowest lies,
Submits to conquer, and but kneels to rise."

DRYDEN.

THE above lines, supposed to be spoken by Jupiter, confirm the remark that women have sufficient attractions to gain the affections of the wisest men, implanted in them by nature, or rather, the God of nature, if they will but make a proper and prudent use of them. Where outward charms are given to the captivating fair one, let modesty recommend them to the notice and admiration of the beholders: where they may be denied, let not the virgin make herself unhappy, or be dejected, for the want of them, but let each party endeavour to conduct themselves in so prudent and becoming a manner as may serve to increase the beauty of the one, and supply (with

the endowments of the mind) the place of handſomeneſs in the other. When I obſerve a young lady who has an agreeable face, diſcover her knowledge of it too plainly by giving herſelf unbecoming airs either in her walk, conduct, looks, or converſation, I am, rather led to pity her for her folly, or, if ſhe perſiſts in it, to deſpiſe her for her obſtinacy and ſelf-conceit: beauty never appears to ſuch advantage in the view of ſenſible men, as when attended with unaffected ſpeeches, and an eaſy affability of behaviour. It is with real concern I muſt confeſs, ſome amiable females, with whom I am acquainted, deſerve cenſure and reproof on the above account, their affectation greatly leſſening the pleaſing effects their beauty naturally would produce on the minds of their acquaintances: nothing, in my opinion, can be pleaſing that is forced or unnatural, therefore an unconſtrained walk and converſation cannot fail, I am fully perſuaded, of being acceptable to all.

Permit me, ye fair, to recommend the following lines to your peruſal and obſervation:

" Let others prize a form complete,
" And ſing the face where beauties meet,
" And praiſe a public toaſt;
" 'Tis not of thoſe we mean to tell,
" Since inward graces far excel,
" What'er the face can boaſt.
" 'Tis virtue, virtue, we adore,
" Than all the gifts of fortune more,
" Or all this world can give;
" Virtue adorns the human mind,
" 'Tis virtue beautifies mankind,
" And points the way to live.
" Learn hence, ye fair, then wiſely learn,
" With juſt contempt the girl to ſpurn,
" Whoſe worth we no where find;
" Deſpiſe the giddy thoughtleſs maid,
" Who prizes beauty that muſt fade,
" Regardleſs of her mind.
" Go wiſer thou, improve thy mind,
" With all the virtues thou canſt find,
" And every ſocial grace:
" Learn thou t' adorn thy growing ſenſe,
" The generous gift of Providence,
" And leave to Heav'n thy face."

After adviſing you reſpecting your conduct and behaviour, give me leave to admoniſh you as to your dreſs. Be not remarkably out nor ridiculouſly in the faſhion, all extremes are to be avoided; a medium is always beſt. Obſerve a becoming neatneſs, decency, and propriety in your appearance: recommend yourſelves to every ſpectator by the elegant ſimplicity of your apparel, the good ſenſe of your diſcourſe, and the good nature of your diſpoſition.

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MAXIMS and REFLECTIONS, recommended to the Conſideration of the LADIES.

XLIV. THE deſire of pleaſing on each ſide, in an intercourſe, enlivened by taſte, and governed by delicacy and honour, calls forth all the graces of the perſon and underſtanding; all the amiable ſentiments of the heart: it alſo gives good breeding, eaſe, and a certain awakened manner, which is not to be acquired but in a mixed converſation.

XLV. The only equality to which parents in general attend, is that of fortune; whereas a reſemblance in age, in temper, in perſonal attractions, in birth, in education, underſtanding, and ſentiment, are the only foundations of that lively taſte, that tender friendſhip, without which no union deſerves the name of marriage.

XLVI. Timid, compliant youth, may be forced into the arms of age and diſeaſe: a lord may invite a citizen's daughter he deſpiſes to his bed, to repair a ſhattered fortune, and ſhe may accept him, allured by the rays of a coronet; but ſuch a conjunction is only a more ſhameful ſpecies of proſtitution.

XLVII. Reconciliation is the tendereſt part of love and friendſhip. The ſoul here diſcovers a kind of elaſticity; and being forced back, returns with additional violence.

XLVIII. The beſt natural women, and the moſt free from envy are, perhaps, thoſe who, without being very handſome, have thoſe nameleſs graces which pleaſe even without beauty; and who, therefore, finding moſt attention paid to them by men than their looking glaſs tells them they have a right to expect, are for that reaſon in conſtant good humour with themſelves, and of courſe of every body elſe. Beauties, on the other hand, claiming univerſal empire, are at war with all who diſpute their rights! that is with half the ſex.

The FOOL, NUMBER VI.

" Poor is the friendleſs maſter of a world."
YOUNG.

PERHAPS there are no two names more proſtituted in the preſent day than Love and Friendſhip; how often do we find thoſe who profeſs the one, deſtitute of every tender ſenſation, whilſt thoſe who talk loudly of the other, know it only by name, (having recently parted with two ſincere friends.) I was thus reflecting when I fell a ſleep in my chair, and Fancy ever active ſoon landed me on the top of a very lofty and craggy mountain, on which as I perceived, ſtood the temple of happineſs. I beheld in the plain beneath, a large multitude journeying to the mountain, who placed themſelves under the conduct of two leaders, Love and Friendſhip.—— Love was a blooming youth, and carried in his hand a Mirror, which truly diſplayed the vices, follies, faults, or beauties of all who beheld it. Friendſhip was a noble figure dreſſed in a purple robe, and held in his hand a golden rod, with which he pointed to the path which his followers ſhould tread, and while he gently praiſed their attention, he ſeverely chid the leaſt deviation.— But on a ſudden two other beings appeared, who called themſelves likewiſe Love and Friendſhip, and declared the others to be impoſters.

This Love alſo had a Mirror which repreſented thoſe who looked in it, as ſuperior to all around them and ſhewed them as endowed with the qualities of Angels, whilſt the other who called himſelf Friendſhip, talked loud, promiſed much, exaggerated the merits, and concealed the faults of his followers. Theſe ſoon drew a large number after them, as they promiſed them much pleaſure, and a ſhort journey. A few indeed adhered to theſe former guides, and attained the ſummit of the mountain, while the others only journeyed round its foot. One thing I obſerved, was, that a meagre figure, which I knew to be Misfortune, offered to one and another a cup he held in his hand. If any of thoſe drank who were conducted by the falſe guides, they were immediately forſaken by their conductors and companions, and unleſs they joined the company they had forſaken (which they were long in doing), they attained not the temple but fell into pits dug by diſappointment and ſorrow, which lay thick at the bottom of the mountain—while on the other hand, if any led by true Friendſhip and Love, were attacked by the ſpectre; Love renewed or increaſed his endearments, and Friendſhip, by ten thouſand little attentions, became more amiable than ever. In his train I was about to enliſt myſelf, when the doors of the temple were opened by Virtue, and truth iſſued forth to detect the impoſters, when I found that [illegible] who had aſſumed thoſe noble titles, were no other than Flattery and Intereſt. The brightneſs that iſſued from the temple, was dazzling to behold, and had ſuch an effect upon me, that I awak[illegible]orry to find myſelf in my ſolitary garret.

New-York[illegible]ember 2.

Foreign Intelligence.

VIENNA, *September* 17.

The famous Cavern of Veterani ſurrendered by capitulation; and the Grand Vizier immediately proceeded to examine the works, by which Major Stein and Capt. Mohaciz ſo long defended themſelves. The Turk, on this occaſion, behaved with a gallantry unuſual in perſons of his country, and in ſuch a ſituation. He commended highly the bravery and talents of theſe officers; and, after requeſting them to partake of ſome refreſhments, he diſmiſſed them under a ſafe convoy to the camp of the Emperor. It was one of the conditions, that they ſhould not ſerve again during the preſent war. On reminding them of this ſtipulation, the Grand Vizier very generouſly added, " To ſubdue adverſaries of ſo much valour *once*, is an atchievement ſufficiently honourable, without being again expoſed to ſo difficult a ſervice."

When the Grand Vizier politely took his leave, one of the general officers who attended him is reported to have ſaid to Major Stein—" When you arrive at the camp, pray tell your maſter, that it is with regret that Ottomans find themſelves obliged to wage war againſt him, after having by a religious obſervance of their treaties, given him the fulleſt proofs of their being honeſt and peaceful neighbours."

Report ſays in Vienna, that Marſhal Romanzow is in full march to join the Emperor. Of this we wait the confirmation—and probable may wait a long time.

Letters from Conſtantinople, of the 8th of Auguſt, talk of reinforcements ſent to the Captain Pacha; of a victory gained over [illegible] Ruſſians by the Pacha of Ackiſka; and of various ſucceſſes of the Grand Vizier, but the particulars we muſt defer till our next.

LONDON, *September* 29.

Edward Bellingham Swan, Eſq. M. P. one of the commiſſioners of the Iriſh Impoſt-Office, and for managing the Stamp duties, put an end to his exiſtence on Sunday the 21ſt inſtant, at Dublin, by ſhooting himſelf through the head. No [illegible]on can be aſſigned for this act as his character was unimpeached; and [illegible] left behind him a property of 15,000 [illegible]om every incumbrance.

A letter received [illegible] Gottenburgh, dated the 12th inſtant, mentions, that a Ruſſian fleet had appeared off that place, which had greatly alarmed the inhabitants, who were apprehenſive of a blockade.

A few Sundays ago, at a chapel in the vicinity of Hackney, a fanatic preacher took the opportunity during his diſcourſe, to deſcribe to his congregation the way to Heaven. He ſaid it was very narrow and very dirty, and he new of no place on earth that reſembled it more than Swallow-ſtreet, in Piccadilly.

October 4. An inſtance of deſperate reſolution was given by a perſon of rank in the Prince of Naſſau's fleet. Before the engagement took place between the Turks and Ruſſians, Capt. Von der Oſten Sacken, a gentleman of a noble and diſtin-

guiſhed family in Livonia, was ſent by the Prince of Naſſau in a ſmall quick ſailing veſſel to reconnoitre the Ottoman fleet. The Turkiſh frigate gave chace to him, and gained upon him. When he found he could not eſcape, he made all his crew, which was not numerous, get into his long boat, and told them to aſſure the Prince in his name that his veſſel ſhould not fall into the hands of the enemy, and that he was reſolved to ſell his life dearly. He was ſoon after overtaken by one of the frigates, and boarded. No one being ſeen upon deck, the Turks were much ſurpriſed, and went in great numbers on board the prize, which was laying along ſide of the frigate.—Captain Von der Oſtend Sacken ſet fire to his magazine, and blew himſelf and all the Turks into the air. The frigate was greatly ſhattered by the exploſion, and took fire, ſo that in a ſhort time it ſhared the fate of the prize. Some of the hands, who were not deſtroyed by the blowing up of the prize, jumped overboard when they found their own ſhip muſt blow up.—Theſe being picked up by a Ruſſian veſſel, told all they knew of this dreadful affair.

The Empreſs having been informed of this action, in which the Captain had devoted himſelf, made a grant to his father of an eſtate worth 300 rubles a year, the father having died very ſoon after, her Majeſty granted the inheritance of the eſtate to the family: She alſo preſented the brother of the gallant Captain with a cornetcy in her own regiment of horſe guards.

October 1.

Extract of a letter from Liverpool, September 29.

"The Abby, Crowe, who arrived here this morning from Barbadoes, was ſtruck with lightnig laſt Friday evening about 8 o'clock off the Old Head of Kinſale, which ſhivered her main top-gallant-maſt, and main-maſt, burnt the ſails, tore up the half deck, ſtarted the three nails and planks on the larboard ſide, ſheathing below, ſplit one of the pumps to pieces, as well as the barricado, and ſet the veſſel on fire between decks, which blazed aft through the cabbin windows, ſplit the decks open in ſuch a manner, that they threw water through it upon the flames, which they were near an hour in extinguiſhing; fortunately only two of the people were hurt by the ſplinters from the deck; the ſhock was ſo great, that Captain Crowe ſays, the veſſel was beat down ſo low thereby, that the main-deck was within one foot of the water's edge."

From the combined Auſtrian and Ruſſian army, commanded by Lieutenant Spleny and General Elmpt, at Jaſſy, Sept. 4.

Prince Cobourg, having again informed Lieutenant Spleny, poſted at Strojeſtie with freſh troops, that General, agreeable to the Prince's orders, marched from Strojeſtie the 30th of Auguſt, and arrived the ſame day at Oneſtie.—Lieutenant Colonel Kepero [illegible] ſet off with 1000 men from Herien in the night, to march to Belezeeſtie, ſound, on his arrival at the latter place, 6 or 7000 Turks encamped oppoſite to him, and who prepared to attack him the following day, before the reinforcements from Lieutenant Spleny could arrive. The enemy renewed the attack nine times, and were ſtrongly oppoſed by our troops till Lieutenant Colonel Names arrived to their aſſiſtance with a diviſion of Huſars, who attacked the enemy briſkly, and being ſupported by Lieutenant Colonel Kepero, entirely routed the Turks, and made them fly to Jaſſy, where they ſpread ſo much terror, that the new Hoſpodar, the Khan of the Tartars, and two Pachas, who were there, abandoned the city with their people, and retired along the Pruth to Mohareſtie, four leagues from Jaſſy. Accordingly to the reports, the Turks at Belezeſtie left 600 or 700 dead on the field; we took 28 priſoners, and three pair of colours:—Our loſs could not, on the departure of the reports, be aſcertained.

BASSATERRE, *October* 29.

Extract of a letter from St. Euſtatius, to a gentleman here, Oct. 22.

"By anthentic accounts from Martinique we are informed, that Count Damas demanded a free gift of the council, of two millions livres for the uſe of government: That body being compoſed of planters, laid it entirely on the commercial people, whom they ſelected in different claſſes; the firſt, conſiſting of four, to pay 25 Joes each; the ſecond, of which there was a large number, 20 Joes each; and the moſt inconſiderable ſhopkeepers, at 10 Joes each. Every ſtore was ſhut up; but 300 men with fixed bayonets brought them to reaſon, and the *free gift* was paid at the point of the bayonet."—This is a Law mains pas juſtice!

KINGSTON, *Oct.* 24.

As all apprehenſions of a hurricane, for the preſent ſeaſon at leaſt, have now vaniſhed, the King's ſquadron is to reſume its old ſtation at Port-Royal ſome day next week.

A ſmart ſhock of an earthquake was felt in this town between the hours of eleven and twelve laſt Monday night.

Yeſterday evening a very ſevere ſtorm of thunder, lightning, and rain ſpread conſiderable alarm throughout this town, as it continued for upwards of two hours with unexampled violence; yet thank God we have not heard of any material miſchief occaſioned by this awful convulſion of the elements.

American Intelligence.

WINCHESTER, (Virginia) *Nov.* 12.

By a perſon who paſſed through this town on Saturday laſt, from Kentucky, we are informed, that he, with ſome others, coming down the Ohio, diſcovered ſomething on the banks, which they ſuppoſed to be flour; on going on ſhore, it proved to be heaps of feathers, and appeared to have been emptied from beds; upon further ſearch, to their great ſurpriſe they found at a little diſtance three freſh ſcalps, a ploughſhare, &c. It being evident that the ſavages had lately perpetrated a murder on ſome unfortunate perſons going down the river, and our informant, with his companions, not being in a ſituation to ſtand a conteſt with the enemy, thought it moſt prudent to come off. No certain information could be obtained who the above devoted victims to ſavage barbarity were, but it was conjectured they belonged to a boat which had left Red-Stone about three weeks ſince, loaded with arms, &c. and was not afterwards heard of.

NEW-LONDON, *Nov.* 19.

Arrived, brig Katherine, T. Parker, from Dublin, in 8 weeks.

Capt. Parker adviſes, That on 26th October, in lat. 35: 18, long. 52: 10, W. ſpoke the ſchooner Succeſs, Daniel Jackſon, maſter, from Piſcataqua, bound to Madeira, out 11 days, all well.—On 6th inſt. in lat. 33: 47, long. 60: 30, in the morning, ſaw a veſſel bottom up, bore down towards her, hoiſted out his boat and ſent his chief mate to view her; She appeared to be an American veſſel, probably a brig, he could perceive her main-maſt ſtanding with a yard acroſs and part of a ſail to it, her bowſprit with jib-boom run in, but no foremaſt or head, her quarter deck and ſtern all drove in or gone, a full built veſſel fore and aft, with a broad beam, her bottom ſheathed and payed with pitch and brimſtone; ſhe meaſured 58 1-2 feet keel, (the whole head of her keel) by appearance ſhe had not been long in that ſituation, as her bottom and ſides were clean, few or no barnicles on her.

ALBANY, *Nov.* 28.

A boat, loaded with ſtaves, was laſt week ſunk in Saratoga-lake, and three men, who were in it, unfortunately drowned.

At Fort-Miller, on Thurſday laſt, as Mr. Samuel Henderſon was attempting to load a large log into a cart, it ſlipped—he fell under it, and notwithſtanding it was immediately rolled of, and every effort uſed for his recovery, he expired in a few minutes.

NEW-YORK, DECEMBER 6.

Monday being the anniverſary of the Tutelar Saint of Scotland, the Saint Andrew's Society aſſembled at the City Tavern, at 12 o'clock; when the members being convened, the following gentlemen were announced to the ſociety as their officers for the enſuing year, viz.

The Hon. R. R. LIVINGSTON, Eſq. Chancellor of the ſtate, Preſident.

W. Maxwell, Eſq., *Sam. Ker, Eſq.* } *Vice-Preſidents.*

Alexander Robertſon, Eſq. Treaſurer.

The Rev. Dr. Maſon, Chaplain.

Dr. James Tillary, Phyſician.

Mr. Alexander Hoſſack, B. Livingſton, Eſq., Mr. Hay Stevenſon, Mr. A. J. Hamilton, Dr. John Kemp, Mr. Thomas Durie, } *Managers.*

Mr. Robert Lenox, Secretary.

After the eſſential buſineſs of the inſtitution was over, and collections were made for ſupporting the benevolent purpoſes of the ſociety, the members ſat down to a comfortable dinner, and it gave a peculiar reliſh to the repaſt, and made a ſolid part of the pleaſures of the day, to find, on a review of the proceedings of the ſociety for the paſt year, that the ſum of one hundred and fifteen pounds had been expended in ſupplying the wants and relieving the diſtreſſes of their unfortunate countrymen; beſides having adeed two ſhares of bank ſtock to the funds of the ſociety.

The ſociety was honoured with the company of the preſiding officers of the other humane national ſocieties in this city, and the day was ſpent in the exchange of friendly ſentiments—with recognizing the native ſcenes of early life, and in decent mirth and moderate feſtivity.

ARRIVALS *ſince our laſt.*

Ship Minerva. Uſher, Newcaſtle.

Brigs, Liberty, Williamſon, Madeira. Columbia, Brown, Liverpool.

Schooner Nancy, Yore Virginia.

Sloops, Cato, Telford, Liverpool. St. John, Hilton, Haliſax. Carleton, Atwater, N. Providence. Betſy, Brooks, Philadelphia. Phoenix, Bartlet, Willmington. New-York Packet, Tinker, Newbern.

BLANKS

Of all Kinds, to be had at the Printing-Office, No. 3, Peck-ſlip.

The COURT of APOLLO.

SAYS Thomas, our neighbours have wrote to the Printer
To ſtop ſending news-papers during the winter;
For living is hard, and proviſions are dear,
And there's ſeldom much news at this time of the year;
But in ſummer the papers more news will contain,
And then, or in ſpring, we may take them again.
Says John, neighbour Thomas, your ſcheme makes me ſmile,
But how is the Printer to live the mean while?
If times are ſo hard, as you do not deny,
The Printer, unleſs he's ſupported muſt die.
Till ſummer or ſpring, he cannot ſurvive,
Unleſs thro' the winter you keep him alive.
And if you once ſtarve him, it will be in vain
To expect that he ever will ſerve you again.
Says Thomas, indeed we did none of us think,
That Printers could feel, or could want meat or drink,
Or like other people would cloathing require,
Or wood for the warming themſelves with a fire.
And if none of theſe wants any trouble could cauſe,
They might live as the bears do, by ſucking their paws.

******

THE FALL OF THE LEAF.

SONS of men, averſe from teaching,
Turn unto the woods your eyes,
Hear the leſſons they are preaching,
They'll inſtruct you to be wiſe.

Where is now their boaſted glory,
Leaves with which they did abound?
See them ſcatter'd all before you,
Lying with'ring on the ground.

Doctors ſkill'd in myſtic pages,
Seeking truth, tho' void of fame—
Wiſe and venerable Sages,
Here's a moralizing theme.

Blooming virgins, charming creatures,
Bleſſed with a comely face,
Boaſt not of your fading features,
Summer gives to winter place.

Youths, tho' full of manly graces,
Know theſe flow'rs will ſwiftly waſte,
Time will blight them on your faces,
Ye ſhall feel cold winter's blaſt.

Sons of ſport, with joy abounding,
To your mirth the woods reply,
"We ſo late with ſongs reſounding,
Now in mournful ſilence lie.

Griping miſers, greedy wretches,
We your very caſe expreſs:
We are ſtrip'd of all our riches,
They forſake us in diſtreſs.

Rev'rend Sires with age grown hoary,
Think not life ſhall ſtill remain;
See in us your fading glory,
Falling, ne'er to ſpring again.

Learn O man that grandeur's fading,
Honors, like our leaves, decay;
We were happy both in Eden,
Now we ſwiftly fade away.

Then ſeek out that land eternal,
Where the tree of life doth grow;
There the leaf is ever vernal;
There no winter tempeſts blow."

THE MORALIST.

THOUGHTS on GRIEF.

Some ſilence griefs, and griefs do ſilence ſome;
For leſs griefs ſpeak, when greater griefs be dumb.

THERE *is nothing in this world worth the grieving for; not riches, for they are but the neſts of ruſt, and the tinder of concupiſcence; nor apparel, for it is but the nouriſhment of the moths; nor our bodies, for they are but the food of worms; nor our houſes, for they are but the bones of the earth, piled one upon another with cement and mortar; nor precious ſtones, for they are but the excrement of the enraged ſea, borrowing their worth from our illuſions; nor honours, for they are but guilded maſques and weather-cocks of inconſtancy. The violence of ſorrow is not at the firſt to be reſiſted; it being like a mighty beaſt, ſooner tamed by following, than overthrown by withſtanding.*

Tears are only due when we fall ſhort in our reckonings with God; but in any other caſe it is unneceſſary, nay more, it is indecent: preceding miſchiefs are not amended by ſucceeding bewailings. A mother grieved for the death of her ſon, and ſaid that all her evil came from loving too much what ſhe might loſe. Here grief takes revenge upon the exorbitance of our love; but if we come to leſſen thoſe affections, which ſtraightly tie us to things which muſt quickly be taken from us, and account as loſt all which may be loſt, we ſhall find a wholſome medicine for all the afflictions of life. There is no evil immortal to the mortal; and in griefs and ſadneſs time doth our buſineſs without our trouble. There be three conſiderations with which wiſe men qualify the ſevereſt afflictions; firſt, our innocence not to deſerve them; ſecondly, our knowledge that they cannot continue long; thirdly, our expectancy that the change will be for the better; the firſt improves our courage, the ſecond our patience, the third our hope. If our griefs be ſhort, they deſerve not greatly to be complained of. If they be long, their laſting faſhioneth us to patience. All is formidable to a body full of long health; but the accuſtoming to things unpleaſing, cauſeth the contempt of them. Nature hath diſtined the moſt nice and tender to great dolours, as women to that of child-bearing, to teach us that what we fear moſt, is not always moſt to be feared; and to ſhow us that if there be an evil in nature, there is much more in our opinion. Ordinary actions ſhould not in any extraordinary meaſure afflict us.

Bibles, teſtaments, ſpelling-books, Watts's pſalms and hymns, leagers and journals, blank cyphering-books, writing do. ſealing wax and wafers, quills, black lead pencils, writing paper, ſeaman's journals, and a general aſſortment of BOOKS and STATIONARY, may be had at the Printing-Office, *No. 3, Peck-ſlip.*

ANECDOTE
Of General Lee.

THIS *brave but eccentrick commander, had ſuch little regard to the uſual laws of politeneſs and civility, that he always ſpoke his opinions without regarding the offence or pain they might excite. Being one night at Albany drinking with an old Scotch [illegible] when he began to be mellow with the wine, [illegible] his companion that he had one fault, which he begged him to overlook; which was to abuſe the Scotch when he was in liquor. In truth replied the officer, I ſhall readily forgive your fault, if you will alſo overlook mine; it is, that if I hear a perſon impertinently abuſing Scotland and Scotchmen, when I am drunk or ſober, I cannot refrain laying my ſtick ſoundly over his ſhoulders. Now I will readily pardon your offence if you will put up with mine. This ſeaſonable hint made the General very polite for the reſt of the evening,*

JUST PUBLISHED,
And to be Sold at this Printing Office,
WHOLESALE and RETAIL,
ALMANACKS
For the YEAR of our LORD
1789.

To be SOLD,
A Likely Negro Wench, capable of doing all kinds of houſe-work, about 25 years of age.—For particulars, enquire of the Printers.
October 16, 1788.

By order of the Hon. John Sloſs Hobart, Eſq. one of the Juſtices of the Supreme Court of Judicature of the State of New-York:

NOTICE *is hereby given to John Freebody, of New-Port, in the State of Rhode-Iſland, an abſent debtor, and all others whom it may concern, that on application of one of the creditors of the ſaid John Freebody to the ſaid Juſtice, and in purſuance of an act of the people of the ſtate of New-York repreſented in ſenate and aſſembly, entitled, "An act for the relief againſt abſconding and abſent debtors," paſſed the 4th day of April, 1786—He the ſaid Juſtice hath directed all the eſtate, real and perſonal, of the ſaid John Freebody, within this ſtate, to be ſeized; and that unleſs he, the ſaid John Freebody, an abſent debtor, as aforeſaid, ſhall return and diſcharge his debts within one year after the date hereof, all his eſtate, real and perſonal, will be ſold for the [illegible]ment and ſatisfaction of his debts. Dated [illegible]day of October, 1788.* 29

WANTED *immediately, a GIRL of about eleven or twelve years of age, either white or black, that can be well recommended, in a ſmall family. For further particulars enquire at the Printing Office, No. 3, Peck-ſlip.*

The Young Gentleman and Lady's
MONITOR,
To be had at this Printing Office.

Printing, in its greateſt variety, executed with neatneſs, accuracy and diſpatch.

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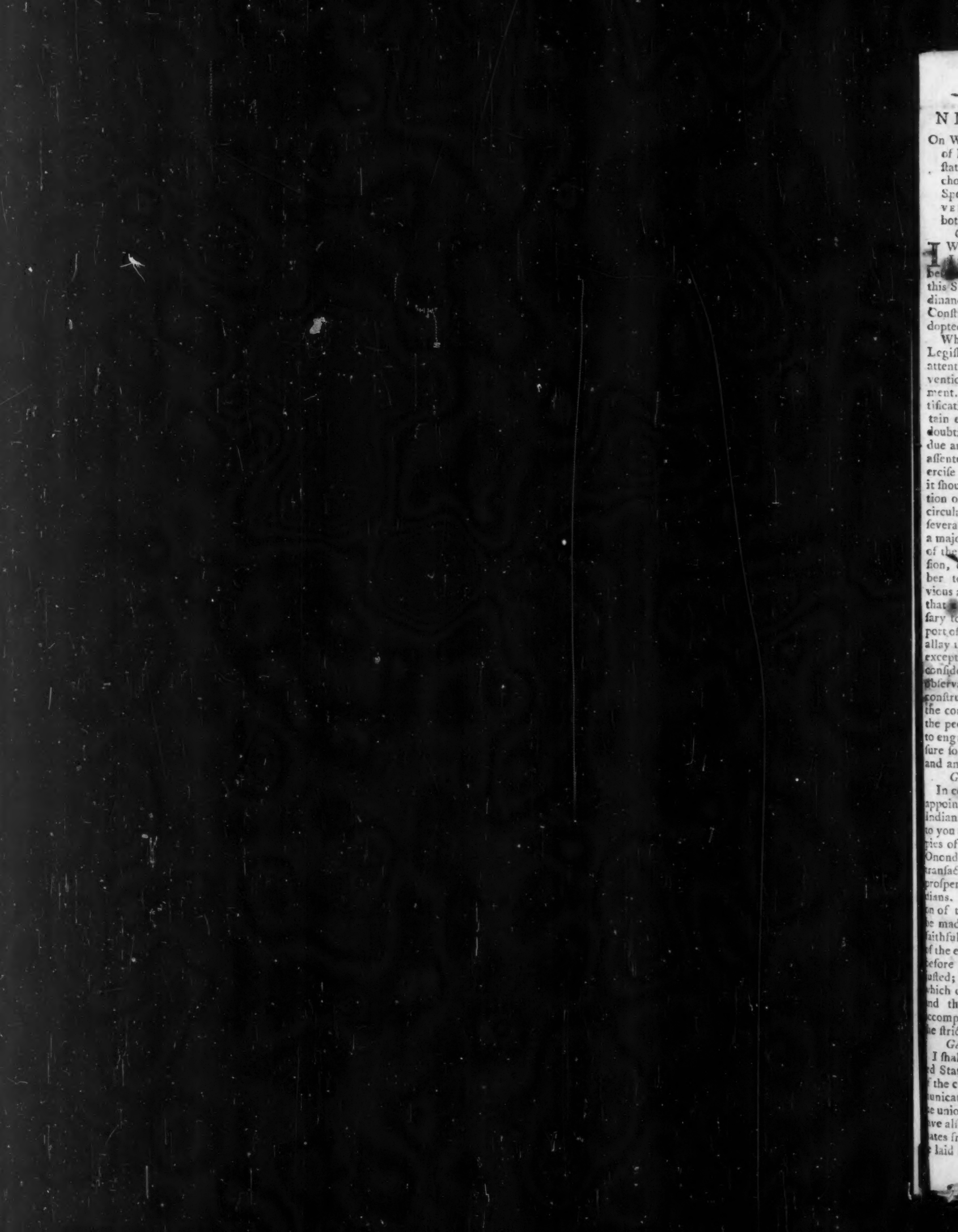

NEW-YORK, DECEMBER 20.

On Wednesday the 11th inst. a sufficient number of Members of the Senate and Assembly of this state met, to make a quorum.—The Assembly chose the Hon. JOHN LANSING, Esq. their Speaker; after which his Excellency the GOVERNOR delivered the following Speech to both Houses:

Gentlemen of the Senate and Assembly,

I Was induced to convene you at this time, that I might have a seasonable opportunity of laying before you the proceedings of the convention of this State lately held at Poughkeepsie, and the ordinance of Congress for putting into operation the Constitution for the United States, which was adopted by that Convention.

While I submit this important subject to the Legislature, it is my duty to call your particular attention to the amendments proposed by our convention, to this new system of general government. It will appear from the instrument of ratification, that a declaration of rights with certain explanations, are inserted, in order to remove doubtful constructions, and to gard against an undue and improper administration, and that it was assented to on the express confidence that the exercise of different powers would be suspended until it should undergo a revision by a general Convention of the States. You will also perceive by the circular letter addressed to our sister States, that several articles of it appeared so exceptionable to a majority of the Convention, that nothing short of the fullest confidence of obtaining such a revision, could have prevailed upon a sufficient number to have ratified it without stipulating for previous amendments, and that all united in opinion, that a speedy revisal of the system would be necessary to recommend it to the approbation and support of a numerous body of our constituents, and to allay the apprehensions and discontents which the exceptionable articles of it had occasioned. These considerations, and a conviction of the truth of the observation, "that no government, however constructed, can operate well, unless it possesses the confidence and good will of the great body of the people," will, I am persuaded, be sufficient to engage your best endeavors for effecting a measure so earnestly recommended by the Convention, and anxiously desired by your constituents.

Gentlemen,

In conformity to the law passed the last session, appointing commissioners to hold treaties with the Indians residing within this State, I now deliver to you a report of their proceedings containing copies of treaties entered into with the Oneida and Onondago nations. I flatter myself that these transactions, in which not only the peace and prosperity of the state, but the welfare of the Indians, were consulted, will merit the approbation of the Legislature, and that such provision will be made, as shall appear to be necessary for a faithful observance of those treaties. An account of the expences attending this service, shall be laid before you as soon as it can be arranged and adjusted; and when you consider the embarrassments which occurred in the course of these negociations, and the magnitude of the objects which have been accomplished, I trust you will be of opinion that the strictest economy has been observed.

Gentlemen of the Senate and Assembly,

I shall leave with you the requisition of the United States in Congress, for the federal services of the current year, together with such other communications, relative to the general concerns of the union as has been made to me in the recess. I have also directed the necessary returns and estimates from our treasury and other public offices to be laid before you, to assist you in your deliberations on the means of reducing the debt of the state, and supporting and advancing its credit. A business which you will readily agree is of the first importance to the weal and honor of the state.

Gentlemen,

When I reflect on the great change which is soon to take place in the general government, and the influence it may have on the police and revenues of the state, I am sensible it will be a difficult task to determine on the measures most proper to be pursued at this time; but I have confidence in your wisdom, and that all your decisions will be influenced by a regard for the interest of your constituents.

Permit me only to observe, that in whatever situation we may be placed, a steady attention to the promotion of agriculture, and the introduction and encouragement of the useful arts, are essential to the prosperity of our country, for it is from these alone we are to derive our principal resources for profitable commerce—and it is with the blessings of Heaven, by industry and frugality as well as by the justice and stability of our law, that we can expect to insure respectability abroad, and happiness at home.

GEO. CLINTON.

Albany, 11th December, 1788.

Extract of a letter from a member of the North-Carolina general assembly to his friend in Philadelphia, dated Fayette-Ville, 10th Nov. 1788.

"Our general assembly is now sitting at this place. A great many of the counties have petitioned for writs of elections for a new convention, to reconsider and ratify the constitution on the part of this state. The anti-federalists are still numerous, and, very many of them, callous to reason. To-morrow we expect to bring forward the petitions to introduce the matter: the opposition will run high; but I am in hopes we will carry—that I believe it will be by a small majority. If we cannot have a new convention, anarchy will most probably be the consequence."

We learn from Great-Barrington, Massachusetts, that the dwelling-house of Lieut. Isaac Pixley accidentally took fire the 3d inst. and was consumed with all the furniture;—what is more shocking, a young gentleman, about 21 years old, perished in the flames. A young lady, endeavouring to save herself from the flames, by leaping from a chamber window, had her leg broken, and was otherwise much bruised by the fall; it is hoped, however, that she is in a fair way of recovery. This truly melancholy accident ought to stimulate all families to take great care of their fires before they retire to rest.

A Norfolk (Virginia) paper of the 3d instant says:—"On Monday night, 24th ult. a most daring PIRACY was committed by two villains on the Schooner Nancy, Soloman Ashby, master, on her voyage to Baltimore. These men boarded said vessel late in the evening, armed with muskets, which they presented to the master and hands on board (consisting of two young lads only) with menaces of instant death if any resistance was made. The master very fortunately made his escape in the boat which conveyed these fellows to the schooner. It being extremely dark, no particular description of the men can be given; and as the vessel has not since been seen or heard of, the master conjectures that on their discovering he had made his escape, they proceeded instantly to sea. The above schooner is American built; her frame and top timbers all of red cedar, and her burthen about 120 barrels; her cargo consisted of turpentine, tar, rosin flax seed, bees-wax, bear-skins, otter skins, fish, and shingles. Her bottom was painted with a Spanish brown; her sides yellow, and her quarters and stern green; her

Ship Brilliant, Smith, Cadiz.

Brigs, Neil, Buchanan, Martha Brae. Aurora, Tweed, Liverpool.

Schooners, Hope, Clark, Port-au-Prince. John and Jean, Potter, Martha Brae. Peggy, Eldridge, Salem.

Sloops, Charles, White, Norfolk. Ceynta, Johnson, St. Bartholomew. Leach, Parker, Digby. Ranger, Raisbeck, St. Johns, N. B. Julia, Hamstead, St. Eustatia. Lady Haley, Tillinghast, Rhode-Island.

A few ELEGANT

Christmas Pieces

For young LADIES and GENTLEMEN,

To be had at this Printing Office.

The Young Gentleman and Lady's

MONITOR,

To be had at this Printing Office.

THE MORALIST.

PROFANE SWEARING,
The Perfection of Folly.

OF all the vices with which the present age is affected, none seems so prevalent, none so disregarded, none so foolish, and so perfectly without excuse, as that heinous and ungentlemanlike sin of profane cursing and swearing. Yet almost all ages and conditions have caught the dangerous, the silly infection; the civil officer, the labourer, the decrepid old man, the lisping infant, are all distempered, and each in his turn daily makes use of the same horrid imprecations; boldly calling down the vengeance of the deity, who hath said, (thou shalt not take my name in vain,) upon their own and each other's heads; I say, that Almighty power in whom we live and move and have our being, hath in direct and positive terms told us, that the man who taketh his name in vain shall not be held guiltless. Shall we then dare so frequently to break this article of the decalogue, when truth and justice have declared [illegible] it, when such impending danger threatens the wretch, and seems every moment ready to crush him? Sure every one, whose guide is reason and religion would avoid so dangerous, so fruitless a sin as this, for fruitless it certainly is: like many other vices it brings with it no temporal advantage, and serves no other purpose but the false opinion of making a man's assertion of consequence.

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A CURE FOR A DRUNKEN HUSBAND.

Messrs. PRINTERS,

I Am a poor woman, and have for many years been plagued with a drunken husband; but happily have hit on a method, by which I hope I have cured him—and I beg you will publish it in your next paper, for the information of other unhappy women who may be in the like circumstances. The method is this,—Take a live Eel, and put it into a bottle of rum, stop it up close and let it steep a few days; then take out the Eel, and let the rum be drank as usual, and the more, the better; if it gives a puke, don't mind that, there is no danger; a few doses of this kind will abate the appetite for rum and in a short time it will be an object of disgust and dread rather than of desire. I wish some kind friend to the health and happiness of mankind, would contrive to put a few live Eels into every barrel of rum that is sold; it would do infinitely more good than all the excise, which is paid to government; which in truth is nothing more than paying for the liberty of destroying ourselves and others by poison.

Yours.

MARTHA HOMESPUN.

By order of the Hon. John Sloss Hobart, Esq. one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of Judicature of the State of New-York:

NOTICE *is hereby given to John Freebody, of New-Port, in the State of Rhode-Island, an absent debtor, and all others whom it may concern, that on application of one of the creditors of the said John Freebody to the said Justice, and in pursuance of an act of the people of the state of New-York represented in senate and assembly, entitled, "An act for the relief against absconding and absent debtors," passed the 4th day of April, 1786—He the said Justice hath directed all the estate, real and personal, of the said John Freebody, within this state, to be seized; and that unless he, the said John Freebody, an absent debtor, as aforesaid, shall return and discharge his debts within one year after the date hereof, all his estate, real and personal, will be sold for the payment and satisfaction of his debts. Dated this 21st day of October, 1788.* 29

JUST PUBLISHED,

And to be Sold at this Printing-Office,

WHOLESALE and RETAIL,

ALMANACKS

For the YEAR of our LORD

1789.

To be SOLD,

A Likely Negro Wench, capable of doing all kinds of house-work, about 25 years of age.—For particulars, enqure of the Printers.

October 16, 1788.

On the 30th day of MARCH next, will be published (Printed on a good Type and fine paper).

By SAMUEL CAMPBELL,

No. 44, *Hanover-Square*, corner of the *Old-Slip*, NEW-YORK.

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In two neat Duodecimo Volumes, price only 12s. bound and lettered,

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For the information of the Public, the following extracts respecting the character of the LOUNGER *are subjoined.*

"MANY of the papers in this work, will be found replete with good sense and elegant writing; and several of them enriched with pathetic touches of nature, or genuine strokes of humour. We have perused with particular pleasure those papers which have the signature of Z. for which the public is indebted to Mr. Mackenzie, the ingenious author of the man of feeling.

"We could with great pleasure enrich our Journal with extracts from this entertaining miscellany; but as few readers of taste will deny themselves the pleasure of perusing these volumes, we shall only transcribe the just and interesting account which is here given of a man, &c."

Monthly Review, Nov. 1787

THE *fashion* of literary publication, which England seems so long to have rejected, Scotland (now it would appear, arrived at the Augustan æra of *her* literature) has, for some years, successfully adopted; and to Mr. Mackenzie (author of those admired novels—The Man of Feeling, The Man of the World, &c.) with the assistance, it appears, of the same gentleman who were his colleagues in the "Mirror," we are now under the title of the "Lounger," indebted for an assemblage of papers conducted on the same principle as the preceding ones from the same quarter, but penned with more elegance, more *acumen*, and more of that enlarged knowledge of the follies and foibles of human nature, which can never be illustrated with accuracy but by men who (trusting not to mere *book information*) possess opportunities of mixing even as *Loungers* in the various scenes of busy life, with talents to give to those scenes animation, whether with the pen or the pencil. *European Mag. July,* 17

Such encomiums as these have seldom been given to any periodical publications since the days of Addison; many papers in the Lounger will be found superior to those in the Spectator, and will form a necessary supplement to that work.

N. B. A few copies will be printed on a fine paper, to supply such gentlemen as choose to subscribe previous to publication.

Bibles, testaments, spe

ling-books, Watts's psalms and hymns, ledgers, journals, blank cyphering books, writing do. ing wax and wafers, quills, black lead pe writing paper, seaman's journals, and a g assortment of BOOKS & STATIONARY be had at the Printing No. 3, *Peck-*

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